



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

vided method is, in fact, desirable or effective, may well be thought to be among the unsettled problems of our governmental plan. Mr. Simpson has given us, however, a valuable contribution to the subject and is to be congratulated. We commend the volume to every student of American institutions.

GORDON E. SHERMAN.

The Law of Interstate Commerce, and its Federal Regulation.

By Frederick N. Judson. Third Edition. Published by Flood & Co., Chicago. 1916. Pp. v, 1066.

Judson on Interstate Commerce, notwithstanding the numerous books upon the same subject issued since the first edition, published in 1905, has continued to be regarded as a first rate practical hand-book upon the Federal Act. The rapidity of the growth of this law, both by statute and judicial exposition, amply justifies three editions in eleven years. Since the second edition, published in 1912, the number of cases involving the construction of the various acts, as shown by the citations, has increased by one half. Federal control of interstate commerce has been greatly extended by the Cummings Amendment to the Carmack Amendment, March 4, 1915; the Federal Anti-Trust Act, Oct. 15, 1915; the Federal Trade Commission Act, Sept. 26, 1914; the Webb-Kenyon Act, March 1, 1913; the Arbitration Act, July 15, 1913. The power, so briefly stated in the constitution "to regulate commerce * * * among the several states," has, directly or indirectly, brought substantially the entire commerce and industry of the country under federal control. The several states, in the field not yet interpreted to be within reach of the interstate commerce claim, are more and more applying the theory of the interstate commerce act to intrastate control, even to the extent of adopting whole clauses of the Federal Act. Since the publication of this book in 1916, the eight hour act, known as the Adamson Act, approved September 3 and 5, 1916, has extended federal control over hours of labor and rates of wages. The constitutionality of this act was established by the U. S. Supreme Court. Recently also, the Supreme Court has established the validity of the Webb-Kenyon act, above referred to. The Child Labor Act, approved Sept. 1, 1916, still further extends the control of Congress in the line of economic regulation. With the rapid development now going on in this field of

law, text books rapidly become obsolete, new matter must be added, old matter must be rejected or rewritten. The present third edition is most welcome, however soon a new edition may be required.

E. B. GAGER.

A Treatise on the Law of Telegraph and Telephone Companies, Including Electric Law. Second edition. By S. Walter Jones. Published by Vernon Law Book Company, Kansas City, Mo. 1916. Pp. xxiv, 1065.

In the first edition of Mr. Jones' work, published ten years ago, no reference was made in the title to electric law, but no change is made in the present edition in the plan and scope of the work. In the first edition, as well as in the second, there was some discussion of the question arising out of the construction, insulation, and maintenance of electric wires, the relative duties and liabilities of companies using parallel or intersecting wires carrying currents of different powers; and of injuries to persons and property, caused by the electric current by electric railway and electric light companies; but the main subject of the work is the law governing the organization of telegraph and telephone companies, and the construction and operation of their lines, and the duties and liabilities of these companies. The scope of the work is, therefore, more limited than that of Joseph C. and Howard Joyce, under the title *Electric Law* published in 1900. The earlier work of Redfield on *Telegraph Companies, Their Rights and Duties*, 1869, was published before the telephone was invented. *Keasby on Electric Wires in Streets and Highways*, published in 1892 and enlarged in 1900, was in the nature of a monograph on the law governing the use of the highways for electric wires, and especially those of the newly invented electric railways.

In the ten years that have passed since the publication of the first edition of Mr. Jones' work there has been a great increase in the number of the decisions in the courts of our own country alone on every branch of the law affecting telegraph and telephone companies, and Mr. Jones has diligently collected and arranged them, using them as illustrations of the statements of the text, or as showing the development of the law. Many new paragraphs and some new chapters have been inserted, and some